THE SOMERSET HERALD.

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From Chambers' Edinburg Journal.

THE DAISY AND THE STAR.

The modest daisy on the hill,
That drinks of morning dew its fill,
And spreads its leaflets to the light,
And then in quiet, meek repose
Its crimson coronet doth close
Beneath the shade of night,
Lives calmly out its little day,
Then fades unseen away.

And yonder shining star,
That dwells in heaven afar
Whose trembling ray no more is seen,
Lost in the myriad orbs of light,
That spangle o'er the vale of night,
Than is the daisy on the green,
Will but live out a longer day,
Then pass unseen away. C. WITCOMB.

THE UNEXPECTED RETURN.

BY DELIA PERCY.

A cheerless looking apartment in a second story back building, used as a sitting-room, carpeted with a homely imperial, and furnished with a pair of divans, half a dozen mahogany chairs, two of which were remarkably uneasy—a mirror, and underneath a centre-table, on which was scattered several magazines, a half-finished letter, and a scrap of unhemmed ruffling—a stove after the radiator fashion, and a solar lamp on the marble stand near, shedding its faint rays over the deserted room;—imagining this; you have before you, as near as I can give it, the apartment where Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Russel had their first quarrel. The honeymoon not having passed as yet, I think it was entirely too soon to begin, but I suppose they were of a different opinion, or else the quarrel would have been postponed to a more suitable time. Two hours had passed since they had left the room: Mr. Russell to march down stairs, and bang the street door after him, and his better half to ascend the remaining flight, and weep over her abuses in silence. Abuses no doubt they were, and who dare say otherwise, when I tell them that Mr. Russell had so soon had the audacity to insist upon her sending regrets to a party which she was extremely anxious to attend, and not only that, but had given her to understand that henceforth she was seldom to think of attending concerts, operas, or any place of public amusement, and never without his own especial escort. What wonder then if the three weeks' bride, who had never been in the habit of consulting any other mentor than her own wishes, had called such interdictions "barbarous" and "unheard of," and even gone so far as to express a wish that she had not married "such a brute of a man." This was the case, and it was this that had sent the husband out in search of a quieter and less annoying place, than his own home had proved to be that night. One word had brought on another, and when Mrs. Russell wished that she had found some one more congenial to her tastes, the husband quietly arose, took his hat and politely told her to find some one then.

Two hours had passed, and the clock struck ten, when Mrs. Russell, with swollen eyes, went down to the siiting room, to warm her shivering form, for she concluded such a wretch of a man was not worth freezing herself to death for. She drew the easiest of the two easy-chairs to the stove, and set down very haughtily, as though she was conferring a great honor upon the room by granting it her presence. And indeed you would not believe how cheery that deserted room looked after she came into it. If she had only looked a little happier, it would have been quite a pleasant little room. I wonder now that I called it dreary. An hour passed on, and the hands of her timepiece pointed to eleven o'clock. Her countenance had changed during that hour—the expression of haughty anger had given place to a resigned look, and I think if Mr. Russell had come in then, she would have said—

"Gregory, you have been very unkind to me, but I will forgive you this once, if you will promise to let me go to that party."

But he did not come, and the lady went on thinking, and the watch went on ticktacking until the hands pointed to twelve. Then the little lady rose, and a resigned expression had given place to a very anxious, loving look, and she paced the apartment slowly with clasped hands—a tear now and then falling from her heavenly blue eyes. What an Eden of a room that little apartment has become! I don't think I noticed those snowy embroidered curtains before, but now she is lifting them, and peering so far out in the darkness, they really looked beautiful, falling like drapery about her. If Mr. Russell comes in now, no doubt she will say—"My love, I have been very anxious about you;—why did you stay so late?" I don't think she would make any allusion to the party now.

Again the watch was drawn from its hiding place, the hands pointed to one.—She threw herself upon the lounge, and burst into tears. What a pity she should so dim the glorious lustre on her eyes again. She thought she heard the street door open, and she sprang from the lounge to the sitting-room door, but her fancies had deceived her, and she went to her seat murmuring:

"Oh! if he would only come back, I would never wish to go away again—it was I that was to blame; dear, dear Gregory, where can he be!"

I knew it would come to this. She really does look beautifully now, notwithstanding her long eye-lashes are bathed in tears, and the lids drop heavily with their weight. The wachman cries—"Past two o'clock," and now the key turned in the street door, and the door opened and shut again; she heard footfalls; another door opened and shut; was he not coming to her? Another footstep and then a quick succession of them up the stairs. She opened the door and in the dim light of the hall, saw a stranger form ascending the stair case. She would have screamed, but the power of utterance seemed denied her, and like a marble statue she stood to wait her fate.

"Mrs. Russell, I presume!" said the stranger.

The gentlemanly pleasant way in which he addressed her, somewhat relieved her extreme fright, and she found her voice sufficiently to inquire if any accident had happened to her husband?

"Oh, no Madam," he replied, "I come on quite a different errand; I just left your husband in very comfortable quarters, where he will probably remain for the present."

Then seeing that she seemed very much agitated, he added—

"But you need not be in the least alarmed, for I can give you the best evidence that he knows of my visit, and even sent me to pay you a call."

So saying, he produced the night-key, at the sight of which Mrs. Russell turned very pale, and shuddered from head to foot.

"Do not be unnecessarily agitated, my dear lady, but come into the sitting-room with me, while I explain the cause of my visit, which you no doubt think a very strange and unreasonable one."

So saying, he took hold of her hand to lead her into the little snuggery, when a smart blow across the mouth with the other hand reminded him of the propriety of keeping at a distance.

"I beg your pardon, lady, I meant no offence," said the stranger, with a good natured smile, as he threw off the Spanish cloak, and cap which had almost hid his person and face from view, disclosing the figure and countenance of an elegantly formed and noble-featured young man of five-and-twenty. There was a quiet humour resting in the large dark eye, and a half smile hovering about the mustachioed lip, that told how capitally the stranger was enjoying his part of the affair; while the troubled countenance and dilated pupils of Mrs. Russell's eyes showed that the passing moments were as hours of agony to her. Still the two looked as if made for each other, both so young and beautiful—and they were not unlike in features. The stranger broke the silence.

"My name is Harry, yours is Bertha, I think!"

This time Mrs. Russell fixed her eyes on his, nodded an assent, and turned away with a sigh.

"I think we are not unlike, Bertha; that is, I think our tastes will be more congenial than yours and your husband's are. I am very fond of gaiety, not at all given to domestic life. If you would like to come and live with me, I will promise to devote every evening to amusement. We will suit ourselves in our choice of entertainment, and leave this humdrum husband of yours to suit himself. You are very handsome, to my thinking, and I am willing to make the arrangement. What say you, Bertha?"

"My God this is too much?" and Bertha Russell rose from her seat.

The stranger would have stopped her, but before he divined her purpose, she had opened the door, glided out, closed it after her, and turned the key upon him. At the same moment a merry laugh from within the room, and a wild shriek from without, rang through the house, and Bertha, exhausted with those hours of watching, sank lifeless upon the stairs.—The fright of the last hour had unstrung every delicate nerve, and set free the grieved spirit, from its beautiful cage—but it soared not far from its earthly dwelling place, for when Bertha felt her husband's arms about her, and his warm kisses on her lips, the marble face lost its rigidity, the heart-pulse beat but the more quickly, for its slight cessation, and from the dark blue eyes the soul looked forth with renewed vigor after its short wanderings.

"My husband! my husband! was it a dream?"

Mr. Russell lifted Bertha in his arms, turned the key of the door, and there, before them, still stood the stranger—his handsome face rather more demure than when Bertha locked him in. Mrs. Russell's form quivered, and she clung to her husband, with a tight grasp.

The stranger stepped closer to them, and bending his head, said—

"Bertha, has your own brother Henry altered so much in the last five years, that you have not one smile of recognition for him?"

"Harry, darling brother Harry, is it possible that it is you!" and she was clasped to her brother's heart; for she staid not to chide him for so cruelly frightening her. It was enough for her to know that the brother they had mourned as lost was before her.

When the excitement of meeting was over, and Harry had explained the reason of the report of his death by saying it had arisen from a severe wound which he had received in the Circassian service while fighting against their haughty Russian oppressors, Bertha asked her husband how he had chanced to meet him. Mr. Russell said he was at Tremont with a few friends, and as they were about to leave the hotel, the carriages from the night line came up, and his eye fell upon some baggage marked "Col. Henry Gordon." He was not long, he said in making the acquaintance of the gentleman, for in their youthful days they had been bosom friends; and afterwards, as they sat over their wine in a private room, Mr. Russell had explained to his brother-in-law the cause of his absence at so late an hour from his young wife. He also told him of his determination to make Bertha a domestic wife; for he was sure it would, in the end, increase her happiness as well as his own. Harry conceived the plan of proposing an exchange, for he was sure his bronzed complexion and altered figure would sufficiently disguise him.—Mr. Russel did not object; he knew that his wife seldom lost her presence of mind in any emergency, for she had a strong intellect, as well as a loving heart, and the harsh words she had used he knew arose from an angry spirit, disappointed in the wishes of the moment. Bertha was very gay, and thought it might have a happy effect on her. He was right, for never again did Bertha seek her own pleasure in preference to her husband's; or rather, what constituted her husband's happiness seemed also to constitute hers.

I know not whether it was the fright of the evening, or whether the spirit in those moments of unconsciousness, saw in the husband's heart such overflowings for her that she could not do aught but devote her life to his happiness. Be that as it may, Bertha ever after made a most domestic and loving little wife.

Exciting News from Vera Cruz.

From the New Orleans Picayune of April 23.

The United States steamship Massachusetts arrived here last evening from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the evening of the 14th. Our correspondence is down to the latest hour. The news is of the most stirring interest.—The best advices lead to the impression that a battle was fought at Cerro Gordo, nearly midway between the Puente Nacional and Jalapa, on Thursday or Friday last. We have heretofore announced the advance of Gen. Twigg's division into the interior. When last heard from he was beyond the Puente Nacional, and in close proximity to the Mexican army. Gen. Scott was expected to arrive at Gen. Twigg's headquarters on the night of the 14th instant. Gen. Worth left Vera Cruz with the last division of the army on the 13th, and bivouacked that night at San Juan—about twelve miles in the interior. He probably joined the advance on the 15th. Santa Anna was said to be at Cerro Gordo, where La Vega and Canalizo where posted with a considerable command. The Mexican force at that point, when joined by Santa Anna, was estimated at fifteen thousand strong—consisting of two thousand regular infantry, three thousand cavalry, and the remainder irregulars. The pass of Cerro Gordo is forty-four miles from Vera Cruz, and is naturally a very strong one. Some difficulty is anticipated in forcing it. Rumors state that Santa Anna can obtain any amount of irregular force he may desire. Reconnoitering parties from the American army had been fired upon and several wounded—amongst whom was Captain (now Lieut. Col.) JOHNSTON, of the Topographical Engineers, who was shot in the arm and hip whilst examining the Mexican works at Cerro Gordo. Intelligent officers, who arrived in the Massachusetts, entertain very little doubt that a general engagement has taken place.

A number of soldiers have been shot in passing the road to and fro. All accounts represent the Americans as confident of victory, and the Mexicans as burning for vengeance. Our next advices from Vera Cruz will, we doubt not, bring us the details of an important engagement.

We subjoin the news from the Vera Cruz papers and our correspondence.—The letter from Mr. Kendall, of the 14th, written at San Juan, is the very latest from the army. The soldiers were suffering at Vera Cruz from sickness, but the vomito had not appeared.—NAT. INT.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

CAMP AT SAN JUAN, April 14, 1847.

I arrived in this camp at 11 o'clock last night, tne road from Vera Cruz running for the most part through heavy sand. The division of Gen. Worth, from the excessive heat and wearisome road, suffered incredibly.

The news in camp is stirring. An express has come down to Gen. Twiggs to the effect that Santa Anna was before him at Cerro Gordo with 15,000 men, as near as could be judged from reconnoissances made by Capt. Hardie and other officers of dragoons.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Johnston has been severely but not mortally wounded while examining Santa Anna's works. which appear to be a succession of breastworks on the eminences in the Vicinity of Cerro Gordo. Every thing would now go to show that Santa Anna is determined to make a bold stand.

A dragoon who had been sent down express by Gen. Twiggs was yesterday found shot by the road side just beyond this. His papers had not been touched. The Mexicans are playing a bloody, and at the same time bolder, game than is usual for them, as it is thought they have killed no less than fifty of our men within the last three days on the road.

Gen Scott stopped last night nine miles from this; to-night he will reach General Twiggs's position. If Santa Anna is as strong as he is represented, he probably will not be attacked for two or three days.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. O. DELTA.

VERA CRUZ, APRIL 13. 1847.

As I stated in my letter of this morning. the brigade of Gen. Worth took up the line of march for Jalapa; but, from rather sudden indisposition, the General did not leave with them. About one o'clock an express reached him with the important information that the column of Gen. Twiggs had fallen in with a large force of the enemy at Cerro Gordo, a strong position beyond Puente Nacional, and that a skirmish had taken place between Twiggs's advance guard and the enemy, in which Capt. Johnston, Topographical Engineer, was severely wounded, and several others. In half an hour after the reception of this news General Worth had mounted his horse and was off—so sudden, indeed, that I missed him, notwithstanding I repaired to his quarters to gather the particulars as soon as I heard it.

There is no doubt at all but that Santa Anna, with from 12,000 to 15,000 men, is between us and Jalapa. It is conceded on all sides. But if Gen. Twiggs does not whip him, he will at least keep him in check until Gen. Scott, who left yesterday, reaches him, which will be to morrow night. Major Gen. Patterson left here with two brigades of volunteers on Friday, and he has no doubt reached the advance before this hour.

Gen. Twiggs has between 2,500 and 2,700 men—choice ones, too—under his command, and I entertain little fear for his safety. Gen. Patterson marched with Shields's and Pillow's brigades, and all the forces, except the garrison of the town and Quitman's brigade, are either at the scene of action or on the road to it.

Gen. Scott, I think, was pretty well satisfied before his departure that Santa Anna was in the neighborhood of Jalapa, and making good time towards that point before the express reached him.

A terrible battle will be fought at Cerro Gordo, or there will be little or no fighting. An intelligent Mexican told me tonight that there would be no fight, and that Santa Anna had with him four prominent members of the National Congress, with the aid of whom he hopes to negotiate a peace I believe truly that it is the wish of his Excellency to end the strife, but whether he will embrace this occasion (which, by the way, is an excellent one) I cannot say.

The horses of the Tennessee cavalry arrived to day from Tampico, and as soon as they are landed I expect Quitman will leave here.

VERA CRUZ, April 14, 1847.

There has been a skirmish at Puente Nacional, and we hourly look for the intelligence of the capture of Cerro Gordo, a strong mountain fort, twenty-two miles from Jalapa. A decisive battle is expected at this point, for it is the best vantage ground this side of Perote. Gen. Santa Anna was at or near Jalapa at the last accounts, but by this time there is scarcely a doubt that Cerro Gordo is carried by assault, and the army in snug quarters at the healthy and delightful city of Jalapa. Vera Cruz is as quiet and well governed as any city in the United States. It would improve the health some to throw down the walls and let in the fresh air, as the commander thinks of doing.

Vera Cruz Anchorage, April, 12, 1847.

A large detachment of the squadron leaves to-day for Tuspan, commanded by the Commodore in person. The officers anticipate something of a fight there. It is believed that there are upwards of 2,000 troops at that place, under the command of Gen. Cos, with some sixty pieces of cannon.

The squadron captured at Alvarado sixty pieces of heavy cannon, all serviceable and in fine order, with the exception of three.

The greater portion of the army is now on the road to Jalapa; rumor has it that Santa Anna is there with a large force, and intends to dispute the pass near that place. The vomito has not yet made its appearance,

MEXICO, March 29, 1847.

The city of the Montezumas is in a most extraordinary situation at this present writing. Farias and the "Constitutionalists" had a civil war of twenty-three days' duration, in which nobody was killed, and neither party lost or gained an inch of ground. That is, no one was killed of the fighters, unless we count some accidental deaths; but a great number of harmless citizens lost their lives by the incessant firing up and down the streets, with which the belligerents amused themselves instead of going within reach of each other.

Santa Anna wrote lovingly to both parties, and did his best to urge them to eat each other up, but, as soon as he could reach the city with some force, he threw them all overboard. He is playing for the Dictatorship, and is, in fact, clothed with absolute power at this moment.—He has induced the clergy to aid him with money to meet, and, as he says, to exterminate Scott and the "perfidious invaders." But his plan is undoubtedly to make peace, while he is yet entrenched behind American bayonets, and perhaps, with the help of American gold, he will put his enemies where they cannot interfere with him. As soon as he has a clear field he will use his army to seize the possessions of the church, to maintain and increase it as a foundation of a throne. Whatever he pretends, he has his eye on the church property, and has twice put forward Gomez Farias as a catspaw to grasp it, but when he found the clergy too strong for him, he made no scruple to sacrifice his tool and come out on the other side.

From the Vera Cruz Eagle of April 13.

SANTA ANNA.—Again must we appear before our readers without having any positive information as to the doings and whereabouts of the enemy. Rumor in the mean time is rife with news, and we must perforce set down to her account many things, which, however much we may believe them, we dare not give to the public as veritable. One of the most important outgivings up to this time, is that Santa Anna, seconded by La Vega, and a force of near 12,000 strong, has taken a position between this and Jalapa, which is said by those familiar with the country to be very strong. This report we find very generally believed by many officers of the army and by the citizens of the place.

A PLOT DISCOVERED.—Some day last week a number of Mexicans were discovered in the act of inciting the citizens of Tampico to revolt and drive the Americans from the place. We are not advised of the particulars, but learn that Col. Gates banished them from the city, forbidding their return under penalitiy of death.

BREAKING UP OF GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.—Yesterday evening at 5 o'clock Gen. Scott and his staff left their quarters in the Plaza and started for Jalapa. They were escorted by Col Harney's 2d dragoons; and will probably be up with Gen. Twiggs, of the advance, in two or three days.

ALVARADO.—The port of Alvarado, which has been closed for several months, is now open to our commerce and to all neutral vessels not having on board articles contraband of war.

WORTH'S BRIGADE.—Major General Worth, with the 1st brigade, will probably leave Vera Cruz to-day, following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. The government of the town and dependencies have been turned over to Col. Wilson, of the 1st infantry.

THE HOSPITAL.—Many of our gallant soldiers are now prostrated by disease, and the hospitals are filled to overflowing with them. The disease most prevalent is diarrhœa, which in many cases has proved fatal.

EXPEDITION TO TUSPAN.—On Friday last the sloops of war Germantown and Albany and two bomb vessels departed for Tuspan. On Sunday the Raritan, with one hundred additional marines from the Potomac, sailed for the same place, and yesterday Com. Perry, with the flag ship Mississippi and steamers Spitfire, having bomb vessels in tow. The Petrel, Bonita, and Ecla followed suit. The object of this expedition is to take possession of Tuspan, which we understand will be effected by landing the sailors and marines at a convenient point.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Vera Cruz, April 11, 1847.

Major General Scott, General-in-chief of the Armies of the United States of America, to the good people of Mexico:

PROCLAMATION.

Mexicans: At the head of a powerful army, soon to be doubled—a part of which is advancing upon your capital, and with another army under Major General Taylor in march from Saltillo towards San Luis Potosi—I think myself called upon to address you.

Mexicans: Americans are not your enemies, but the enemies, for a time, of the men who a year ago misgoverned you, and brought about this unnatural war between two great Republics. We are the friends of the peaceful inhabitants of the country we occupy, and the friends of your holy religion, its hierarchy and its priesthood. The same church is found in all parts of our own country, crowded with devout Catholics, and respected by our Government, laws, and people.

For the church of Mexico, the unoffending inhabitants of the country, and their property, I have from the first done every thing in my power to place them under the safeguard of *martial law* against the few bad men in this army.—My order to this effect, known to all, are pre cise and rigorous. Under them several Americans have already been punished, by fine, for the benefit of Mexicans, besides imprisonment, and one for a rape has been hung by the neck. It is not a proof of good faith and energetic discipline? Other proofs shall be given as often as injuries to Mexicans may be detected. On the other hand, injuries committed by individuals or parties of Mexico, not belonging to the public forces, upon individuals, small parties, trains of wagons and teams, or of pack mules, or any other person or property belonging to this army contrary to the laws of war, shall be punished with rigor; or if the particular offenders be not delivered up by Mexican authorities, the punishment shall fall upon entire cities, towns, or neighborhoods.

Let, then, all good Mexicans remain at home, or at their peaceful occupations; but they are invited to bring in for sale horses, mules, beef, cattle, corn, barley, wheat, flour for bread, and vegetables. Cash will be paid for every thing this army may take or purchase, and protection will be given to all sellers. The Americans ars strong enough to offer these assurances, which, should Mexicans wisely accept, this war may soon be happily ended to the honor and advantage of both belligerents. Then the Americans, having converted enemies into friends, will be happy to take leave of Mexico and return to their own country.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

THE RUINS OF BABYLON.

It appears by letters lately received, that new discoveries have been made among the ruins of Babylon. Mr. Leyard has continued his search to Ninnavel near Mossoul, where he has already found some beautiful bas-relief, and a collossal lion. He has also found a great number of small lions in bronze—ladies' necklaces—a copper hemlet of great beauty, and a multitude of small articles in gold and silver. Also, a quadrangular pillar covered with inscriptions and designs. They are all in a good state of preservation.

The prospect of the Wheat crop in this section is most unpromising, with the exception of the fields on the alluvial soil of the river. The dry, cold and windy weather of the last few weeks, together with the fly, have made sad havoc with it; and unless we have rain and warm weather soon, the crop will be less than it has been for many years. All agree that the crop will be a short one even should the weather become favorable immediately.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

AN UNCONSCIONABLE MINISTER.—An illiterate Scotch collier went to the minister of the parish in which he lived to see about getting his first child baptized.—When he got into the minister's house he was asked how many commandments there were.

He replied, "Twenty!"

"Go away, go away," said the minister; "you must learn your QUESTIONS better before you come to get your child baptized."

As the collier was going down the avenue leading from the minister's house, he met a fellow miner, going on the same errand.

"Well," said he, "how many commandments are there!"

"Ten."

"O, you needna gang up there wi' ten, for I offered him twenty, and he wadna tak them."

POST OFFICE SCENE.—"Have you got a letter for my boss?"

"Who's your boss?"

"The one that I works for."

"What's his name, you idiot?"

"Robert Brown, sure."

"There's none here for him."

"It isn't for him I wants it. It's a letter for myself; but I axes for him bekase his name is better known than mine."

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of *Philadelphia* at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, *Baltimore* and *Boston*.

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HENRY RINK.

Our readers will recollect that we last week announced the death of Henry Rink of Berlin Borough. He was killed in the battle of Buena Vista on the 23d of February last. The following letter was received by the Postmaster in Berlin from Capt. Washington, who commanded the company of Light Artillery to which young Rink belonged. It is a high tribute to his character as a soldier.

CAMP TAYLOR, near Agua Nueva, (Mexico,) 4th March 1847.

DEAR SIR—For the want of better information, I am compelled to communicate through you to the friends of HENRY RINK (who enlisted in my company as it passed through Pennsylvania in June last) the sad intelligence of his death.—He fell at his gun on the 23d of February, at the battle of Buena Vista, whilst fighting nobly against the Mexicans, who were signally defeated by our arms on the same day. Henry Rink was a fine specimen of a soldier while living, and died gloriously.

I am respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
J. M. WASHINGTON,
Capt. 4th Artillery Comp. Light Co. B.

To the Post Master, Berlin, Pa.

[FROM THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FROM MEXICO.

Philadelphia, May 4th, 1847.

We have Brazos dates to the 22d. All was quiet then. Father Rhey and a private named Carson, had been murdered. Several Volunteers were about leaving Brazos for New Orleans, and the Kentucky Legion would be off as soon as other Volunteers arrived to take their places. But few have re-enlisted.

Col. Cushing has issued an order to put down the disturbances which have prevailed in Matamoros, and to close all gambling houses, dancing houses, grog shops, and prohibiting the sale of all ardent spirits.

No later news from Vera Cruz.

No later news from the Army. The only intelligence by mail is the destruction of the town of Griffin, in Georgia, where fourteen stores have been burnt, and the town nearly destroyed by fire.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S CAMP.

Philadelphia, May 2d, 1847.

We have news from Brazos Santiago to the 18th. Gen. Taylor was at Monterey on the 15th April, pushing forward his supplies. His intention was to march to San Luis as soon as men and provisions warranted the advance. General Wool was with the main body of the troops at Buena Vista. The wounded were fast recovering and all was quiet.

Brigadier General Cushing was at Matamoras with the Massachusetts regiment.

No other news of importance.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A singular and serious accident occurred last week at Cincinnati. In company with a gentleman in a buggy a young lady was returning to the city from a country jaunt. Her long dress flying over the side of the vehicle, caught in the splinters of a broken felloe of the hind wheel, and dragged her violently and suddenly out upon the pavement. In the fall her skull was fractured and her recovery is doubtful.

[It is a wonder that such accidents do not more frequently happen, seeing the heedless manner in which Ladies (not realizing the danger of the practice) suffer their garments to hang loosely from gigs, carioles, or any sort of carriage which is partly open. We have often (observing carriages passing our own streets) shuddered at the reflection that a light breath of wind wafting the folds of a shawl or mantle, or the train of a gown over the wheel of the vehicle a lady is riding in, might lead to the most frightful accident—just such as that above described.—Editors Nat. Intel.]

Locofoco "Aid and Comfort."

POLK'S PASS TO SANTA ANNA.

The Commander of our Naval forces in the Gulf is hereby directed NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE of GEN. ANTONIA LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA AND SUITE to Mexico should he desire to return hither.

May 15, 1846. JAS. K. POLK.

POLK'S ADMISSION OF HAVING GRANTED THE PASS.

"When Orders were issued to the Commander of our Naval forces in the Gulf, on the fifteenth day of May last, only two days after the existence of the war had been recognised by Congress, to place the Coast of Mexico under blockade, HE WAS DIRECTED NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE OF SANTA ANNA TO MEXICO SHOULD HE RETURN."—Polk's Annual Messege to Congress, Dec. 7. 1846.

It remains to be seen whether his return may not yet prove favorable to a pacific adjustment of existing difficulties.—IBID.

WHAT HAS BEEN SEEN.

BATTLE OF MONTEREY.—Sept. 21, 22, 23, 1846—three days hard fighting.—*Loss of Americans in killed and wounded—FIVE HUNDRED!*

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.—Feb. 22d, and 23d, SANTA SANTA COMMANDING IN PERSON A MEXICAN FORCE OF 20,000 MEN! Loss of the Americans in killed and wounded—*SEVEN HUNDRED!*

This is what we call 'aid and comfort' with a vengeance.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The following are the names of the members of Congress elect:

Whigs.	Locofocos.
Thos S. Flourney,	Archibald Atkinson,
William L. Goggin,	Geo. C. Dromgoole,
John M. Botts,	Thos S. Bocock,
John S. Pendleton,	Thomas S. Bayly,
William B. Preston,	R. T. L. Beale,
Andrew S. Fulton	James McDowell,
☞WHIG GAIN, 5.	Wm. G. Brown,

The Kanawha district to be heard from, in which there is reason to believe the Whig candidate, MCCOMAS, is elected—as nearly as possible, if it be so, dividing the Virginia delegation. Had Campbell done its duty, the Whigs might have had a majority of the delegation! Is not this glory enough for one campaign?

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

We also give the following table of the Whig gains and losses in the State Legislature:

WHIG GAINS—Louisa 1, Dinwiddie 1, Gloucester 1, Elizabeth City and Warwick 1, Buckingham 1, Greenbrier 1, Franklin 2, Gauquier 1, Henry 1, Montgomery 8, Floyd 1, Monroe 1, Giles and Mercer 1 Patrick 1, Cabell and Wayne 1, Pendleton 1, Braxton &c. (rep.) 1—18.

WHIG LOSSES—Caroline Senator 1, Culpeper 1, Charlotte 1, Accomac 2, Monongalia 1, Harrison 1—7.

Nett Whig gain 11, equivalent to the annihilation of the Locofoco majority of 22 last winter! The Whig majority in the next House of Delegates, should there be no further changes in the few counties that remain to be heard from, will be 10, the Locofoco majority in the Senate the same.

THE SKY LOOKS BRIGHT.

The recent elections are most gratifying to the Whig cause, and indicate the downfall of Locofocoism in characters so plain that he who runs may read. The followers of Polk& Santa Anna have been vanquished on every field, at home and abroad. The gallant Whigs of CONNECTICUT and RHODE ISLAND, have made a clean sweep—achieved a perfect BUENA VISTA TRIUMPH!—NEW YORK CITY *has been gloriously redeemed*, and the elections throughout the EMPIRE STATE have resulted in a succession of splendid WHIG VICTORIES! In NEW JERSEY a similar result has taken place. The ever faithful and noble hearted Whigs of the BUCKEYE STATE have done their whole duty. The Whig Banner floats over the Queen City, and locofocoism has been handsomely thrashed in every section of the State. In IOWA locofocoism has been signally rebuked, and last and most glorious of all, even OLD VIRGINIA,—that Steadfast locofoco State, has caught the Whig fever, and administered a signal rebuke to the powers that be! Of the result in Pennsylvania next fall there cannot be a doubt. From present indications IRVIN and PATTON will sweep the State by a majority of 20,000, and both branches of the legislature will be Whig by larger majorities than last year. In 1848 Taylor bids fair to carry every State in the Union. Locofocoism will then be completely on its back—there we trust to remain forever.—Read. Jour.

DANGER OF INHALING ETHER.

A boy named Coolidge had his arm badly crushed in a Boston steam bakery a few days since, and it was amputated by Dr. Lewis while the patient was under the influence of ether In a few hours after he died. The ether was properly administered by Dr. Hayward, surgeon of the Massachusetts Hospital, who, with Drs. Jackson, Cabot, and others, were present at the operation. It seems from the report that, in the opinion of Dr Lewis, "the inhalation of the ether was the *immediate cause* of the boy's death." Several cases of this kind have been recently recorded proving that this wonderfully affecting agent is to be administered with the greatest caution.—NAT. INTEL.

[From the Pittsburg American.

THE FIRES.—We publish to-day accounts of two fires, one in this city and one in Allegheny which occurred last evening, each of which destroyed property to a large amount. The fire in this city originated in the large cabinet shop of Messrs. Roberts & Kane, between Front and Water streets.

There was but little wind and this was from the north, which blew the flames and carried the sparks to the river. Had a wind prevailed in any strength from the west or south, a much larger range must have been given up to ruin.

Judge Shaler we learn saved the most of his furniture, but doubtless much of it in a damaged state. His house was burnt. The building was old, but remembered and honored by all our old citizens, as the dwelling place for so many years of Major Kirkpatrick, a distinguished hero of the revolution.

FIRE.—The first alarm of fire between 7 and 8 o'clock, on Friday evening, was caused by the burning of the Planing Machine shop of Messrs. George Draher & Co., at the corner of Cedar street and Canal in Allegheny city. The establishment was entirely destroyed, and the loss was great to the proprietors. The surrounding property was in imminent danger, but was saved through the timely exertions of the firemen.

The Duquesne Company broke the axle of their reel, and smashed one of its wheels by running off the bank at the end of the bridge. The same reel, we are informed ran over the legs of a person whose name we did not learn, while going to the fire.

Before the engines had returned from Allegheny, a fire broke out in the cabinetware manufactory of Messrs. Roberts & Kane, on Front street near Short, and before it was subdued destroyed eight or ten buildings mostly large frames, and did much damage to property.

Messrs. Roberts & Kane's loss was very large. They have been peculiarly unfortunate, having been large sufferers by the great fire of 1845.

Messrs. Jones & Burkhammer's large block and pump factory was also destroyed. Their loss is heavy.

Judge Shaler's dwelling house on Water street—a large frame, although not entirely burnt down, was completely destroyed. The greater portion of the furniture, books and contents of the house generally, were removed and saved.

Mr. James Elliot's large blacksmith shop was also destroyed. His loss is severe.

The old O'Hara Mansion, which was at the time unoccupied, was burnt so much as to render it useless, although the firemen succeeded at last in putting out the flames.

Mr. Silas Amberson had a good deal of property destroyed in his spar yard.

The firemen worked nobly, and by their efforts succeeded in preventing the further spreading of the flames, of which are built of wood, of the steamboats lying at the wharf cut from their moorings and dropped down the stream, fearing danger from the sparks.—Chr.

It is rumored that Santa Anna has written on to President Polk to have Gen. Taylor and Capt. Bragg arrested for disobedience of orders. He contends that his PAPER was as good for allowing him to "PASS" through the PASS of Buena Vista as the blockade of Vera Cruz. He further argues that this want of good faith on the part of our government will cause great excitement in Mexico, and much difficulty in reconciling the people to any negociations for peace. It was his confidence in this paper that made him send to Gen. Taylor, when Bragg's battery was pointed against him, to know "what he wanted." That he (Santa Anna) had no notion of fighting—all he wanted was some provisions for his men.—Pittsburg American.

MASTERSHIPS.—The tory party have one and all taken a violent antipathy to the Iron business, which, more than any other, is the great staple of the State, and their reason for opposition to Gen. Irvin is, that he is engaged in it, and hence they denominate him, as if invidiously, as an "IRON MASTER," as if there was something criminal attached to the pursuit.—Well, we say he is an "Iron Master"—has been an active, enterprising and successful one. Who is THEIR candidate?—He is an "OFFICE MASTER"—has been an active, zealous and so far successful one. Now we should like to know which of these two MASTERSHIPS is the most honorable of the two?—Pittsb. Amer.

DEATH OF ACHILLE MURAT.—The Southern papers announce the death of Prince Achille Murat in Florida on the 15th inst! He was the son of Joachim Napoleon, King of Naples, and Caroline, youngest sister of Napoleon, Emperor of France. He was in the 46th year of his age. He held the commission of Colonel of the Foreign legions from the King of Belgium—the rank of colonel in Florida, as aid to Gov. Call with whom he served in the Florida war—practised as a lawyer for several years at the bar and afterwards discharged the duties of judge of one of the courts of that State.

The last letter from Gen. Taylor, of the 28th March, reports that our communications with the rear are now measurably secure, no interruption having taken place since THAT reported on the 20th ult. A train arrived on the 24th, under escort of the 1st Indiana regiment, and another was daily expected. It is understood that the regular cavalry under Urrea had retired from that quarter across the mountains; a natural result of the retreat of the main army towards San Luis and of our precautions to secure the trains. All was quiet Saltillo and Monterey, were generally returning to their homes, and, in country, are engaged in planting their crops.

TRADE ON OUR PUBLIC WORKS.

The Pennsylvania canal and rail road is put to its utmost capacity of its motive power. The amount of produce passing on this line is unprecedented in any former year. The bbl. Pork, formerly sent by New Orleans, has this year all came by this route, particularly that for the English market. The large amount of this has kept the bacon back, and up to this time the amount of bacon sent is much less than in the same time last year. The same remark may apply to Tobacco. The amount of toll received at the office up to the 30th of April for freight is 133 per ct. over that of 1846 up to the same period. The amount received this year being $28,000 to $12,000 received in 1846. This is caused in a great measure by the high freights by sea, which has thrown an immense and unusual amount upon our public works. The amount paying tolls up to that period at this office is 40,435,000 lbs.—Pittsburgh American.

A writer in the Montreal COURIER, speaking of the progress of the American arms in Mexico says:

"Permit me, before closing, to direct your attention to the extraordinary efficiency of the Light Artillery of the United States Army. That arm seems to be used by them with facility and ease, equal to that with which light artillery is generally used. In fact, their dragoons have been invariably accompanied, even almost in their charges, by light artillery; and, be it remarked, not six and nine-pounders, but 12's and 18's. Nor has the rapidity of movement been exceeded by the rapidity of firing and the precision of the fire.

"I have a very high opinion of our artillery, horse and foot, and perhaps they would have done all that has been done by the artillery of our neighbors, but I hope the gentlemen of the Royal artillery in America will condescend to pay attention to the style in which Jonathan manages his guns in the field."

THE LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The American light artillery was first brought into practical use in the battle of Palo Alto. Its power was an offensive arm in war was then powerfully tested and its efficiency proved. To its great efficiency, the victory on that day is to be mainly attributed. At Buena Vista, it was Bragg with his light artillery that rolled back the tide of victory, upon which the enemy were advancing with so much certainty and confidence. A brave Mexican General is said to have remarked that the Americans appeared to have loaded their little cannon day before, and being set in motion they poured ont cannister, grape and chain shot without intermission or interruption. and were everywhere in the battle at the same time. He had not conceived of the possibility of anything so destructive.—PITTSBURGH AMER.

HON. DIXON H. LEWIS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of Saturday, says:—The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, we regret to say, in the act of getting into a carriage, on Pennsylvania avenue, this morning, broke out the bottom of the carriage with his great weight—his legs crossing over the coupling pole, and nearly touching the ground between the wheels, the residue of the honorable Senator being invisible inside the hack.

It was a curious spectable to the "outside barbarians," to see a hack standing by the sidewalk with two srch substantial legs sticking through the bottom, as those of the honorable Chairman on Finance. We understand that Mr. Lewis, without injury, extricated himself from the dismantled vehicle—paid the driver an allowance, and sent off at once to procure a CHARABANC with a better bottom.

The report of the decease of the Hon. George C. Dromgoole, for several years past a representative in Congress from the Burnswick district of Virginia, and just re-elected to that station in the Thirtieth Congress, is confirmed. He died, of a severe attack of bilious pleurisy, on Wednesday night last.

Mr. Dromgoole was a distinguished politician. Endowed by nature with sagacity to plan and courage to execute, he was the ablest debater of his party, and unequalled as a legislative tactician.

His death will be sincerely regretted by those who have always known him, as we have done, as a decided political opponent, it is true, but also as a courteous and kind-hearted gentleman.—NAT. INTEL.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

We have dates from the Brasos to the 18th ultimo. Gen. Taylor was at Monterey on the 5th, while the army remained at its old position under Gen. Wool. Gen. Taylor was pushing up supplies from Camargo to Saltillo with all rapidity, and with a view to a forward movement upon San Luis. Men only will be wanting for that purpose.

The volunteers are returning towards the mouth of the Rio Grande as their terms of service are expiring. The right wing of the Kentucky Legion had reached the Brasos and was awaiting there the arrival of the other wing, prior to sailing for New Orleans. We learn that none of the volunteers scarcely are re-enlisting.—PICAYUNE

MICHIGAN WHEAT CROP.—The Ann Harbor Journal says:—

The wheat prospect, so far as present appearances warrant a judgment, is unfavorable. The close covering of ice during the latter part of the winter left the fields looking quite dead. They are beginning to look green, but there are many spots where the wheat is nearly all killed.

A TRIUMPH WITH A MORAL.

We trust there is not a Whig from the Aroostook to the Sabine (we won't answer for Texas Whigs) who, if he has not heard, will not hear with a thrill of exultation that JOHN M. BOTTS has been returned to Congress from Virginia. We doubt whether there is one among us, short of Harry Clay himself, whose personal triumph would cause a wider or deeper satisfaction. Not that Mr. Botts is deemed wiser, greater, better than many another Whig Member elect of Congress, but because that, in the face of a bitter, unscrupulous and temporarily triumphant opposition, he has borne himself so frankly, uprightly and manfully, that Political Integrity triumphs in his person, and his election is a verdict not merely against his defamers but in favor of lofty bearing in adversity, and vindicates the good old Anglo-Saxon love of fair play. Among the six-score and over of Whigs who will meet on the first Monday in December next to choose (we hope) a Whig Speaker and Clerk of the House and to look sharply into the diplomacy of Buchanan and the financiering of Walker, to overhaul the tyrannical absurdities of Cave Johnson and bury out of sight and scent the offensive remains of Polkery, there will not be one whose hand will be grasped more frequently or warmly than John M. Botts.

Reared and living in a State famous for its crotchets and abstractions, Mr. Botts has been at all times and eminently a Whig of the Union. He has been openly and steadfastly an advocate of a Protective Tariff, of a National Currency, and of liberal appropriations for the improvement of our Rivers, Lakes and Harbors. Living in the midst of a Slave-breeding population, finding his most powerful support in one of the chief marts of the Domestic Slave-Trade, he did not hesitate to vote against the Gag-Rule subverting the Right of Petition, even when Representatives of Northern Freemen who now appear to be most zealous in their resistance to the encroachments of Slavery were voting with South Carolina against Freedom. He was among the first to denounce the treachery of John Tyler, though his neighbor and daily associate. He fought the Annexation of Texas from first to last with manful zeal, efficiency and perseverance; he denounced the abominable War on Mexico from the outset and is its unwavering adversary still; and when an attempt was made to ensnare and defeat him by a pledge to support no man for President who favored the Wilmot Proviso, he promptly answered, in substance, "MY way to avoid 'all trouble concerning Slavery in our 'conquered territory is to TAKE NO TERRITORY of Mexico; and, though I don't 'like the Wilmot Proviso, I pledge you 'that I shall vote for ANY Whig against 'any Loco-Foco candidate who may be 'nominated." Such is the man who will represent the metropolitan District of Virginia in the next Congress. Richmond, it will be seen, gave him a heavier vote as well as a larger majority than she gave to Henry Clay; and in the District his majority is more than double Mr. Clay's. And this after a face-to-face canvass, in which his adversary and the Richmond Enquirer had rung the changes on his alleged anti-Southern votes and sentiments, denouncing him as unsound and dangerous. May we not now deem it settled, with regard to mean appeals to local interest or prejudice, that the Hibernian was right who averred that 'the best course to avoid danger is to meet it half way?'

—Hon. Willoughby Newton, who took the other course with regard to Texas, pronounced Annexation a SOUTHERN measure, and as such supported it by his voice and vote, lost his seat thereupon as Mr. Botts did, and is now beaten in an attempt to regain it.—Will not statesmen heed these facts and their moral?

[N. Y. TRIBUNE.

DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND DEAD.

A letter from London to the New York Journal of Commerce, gives an account of the death of the Duke of Northumberland—one of the richest peers of England. He died suddenly in his bed, at night, having merely suffered a few days attack from influenza. It is an awful thought to reflect that all the enormous wealth of this noble man—the decendant of the renowned Percys—with an income averaging from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds daily, perfectly unencumberod—could not procure him a single hand to close his eyes, for which he might have grasped and breathed "fare well." His grace died without issue, and is succeeded in his titles and possessions, by his brother Lord Prudhoe. Though not a man of great abilities, the late Duke held the high office of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

He also had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg, an especial envoy to France at the coronation of the illated Charles tenth. During the latter embassy he refused to receive any public money for outfit, or for anything else though a diamond hilted sword of the value of £10,000 sterling, voted to him by the House Commons he subsequently accepted.—During the whole time that he remained in France, he had, independent of retainers, three hundred gentlemen of birth in his suit. As he progressed through France to Paris he scattered gold among the crowds that surrounded his train of equipages, at every post-town. His wife was the governess to Queen Victoria.

The remains of the Duke were interred in Westminister Abbey, in the tomb of the Percys, and with royal state.—Balt. Patriot.

The Secretary of War has issued regulations prohibiting the introduction of intoxicatin liquors among the Indian tribes.

Millinery & Mantua Making.

MISS S. M. EARL,

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Somerset and vicinity that she is capable of doing the above work in

The Neatest and most Fashionable Style,

and will be grateful for a share of their patronage. [april 27]

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of David Simpson, late of Conner township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to attend at the office of Samuel W. Person, Esq., on Wednesday the 9th day of June next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

ABSALOM CASEBEER,
DAVID SIMPSON,
May 4. 1847. Executors.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of David Findley, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of Samuel Kimmel, in Quemahoning township, on Saturday the 19th day of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

MARY FINDLEY, Adm.x.
DAVID HUSBAND, Adm'r.
May 4, 1847.

Franklin H. Stahl,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country that he has rented the old established hat shop of Sam'l Stahl, where he is manufacturing hats, from the most fashionable to the most domestic, and made of the best materials.—His stock consists in part of

Nutria, Cassimere, Brush, Russia, and Naped Hats,

of every shape, color and quality. Also a variety of men's and boy's wool hats; all of which he will warrant of equal finish and durability to any manufactured here or elsewhere,

This establishment having gained a reputation for making good work, the subscriber is determined to keep it up.

☞Remember the place opposite the "Herald" Office.☜

N B The highest price given for lamb's fleece and skin wool and all produce suited to this market. Great Bargains for cash. [apl 20]

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$5 00 a 5 50
Wheat,	per bushel,	99 a 1 00
Rye,	"	60 a 0 70
Corn,	"	60 a 0 70
Oats,	"	35 a 0 38
Potatoes	"	60 a 0 75
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00
" dried	"	50 75
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a 1 50
Butter, per pound,		00 a 0 00
Beef,	"	6 a 0 7
Veal,	"	5 a 0 9
Chickens, per dozen,		1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal, per bushel,		7 6 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$4 00 a 4 12
Wheat	0 70 a 0 00
Rye	37 a 40
Corn	37 a 40
Oats	26 a 27
Barley.	35 a 40
Bacon, hams, per lb	7 a 8
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	7 a 8
Tallow, rendered	8 a 00
" rough	5 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	7 a 8
" roll,	9 a 10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	1 12 a 2 00
" dried per bushel,	55 a 62
Peaches,	1 25 a 1 50
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	a 00
Seeds, Clover	5 62 a 5 75
" Timothy	2 00 a 2 12
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 00
Wool	24 a 35

Bank Note List.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	30	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	½	Dayton	"
Washington "	½	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	½	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	½	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	½	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	½	Sciota	"
Lewistown	½	Lancaster	10
Middletown	½	Hamilton	12
Carlisle	½	Granville	50
Erie bank	½	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	50
		MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	B. & O. R. P. Scrip	10
Lebanon	"	Comb. Bk Allegany	½
Pottsville	"	Far. bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	Far. & M bk Frederick	"
York Bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk		Patapsco bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	½	Bank of Westminster	"

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR.

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner.

JOSEPH W. PATTON,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE MEETING,

On Monday evening at the Court House, was a good old-fashioned Somerset county Whig meeting; large, respectable, orderly, and spirited. Nothwithstanding the meeting had been called for Tuesday evening as usual, and altho' no announcement was made of the change of time, until near sunset, the house was well filled. This change of time was made in consequence of its being ascertained that court would adjourn by the middle of the day on Tuesday. The proceedings will be found in another column.

As the meeting was wholly unexpected until a short time previous to the time of assembling, no business had been formerly prepared. The resolutions were prepared and offered by Mr. Pearson on the spur of the occasion, and may therefore be considered as a spontaneous expression of the sentiments of the people. It will be observed that high ground is taken, thus early, in favor of old "Rough and Ready" for the Presidency, also, that a very decided opinion is expressed in favor of the good old plan of making nominations for the several county officers. The vote was taken separately upon this resolution, and was entirely unanimous. We invite attention to the proceedings.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The attitude sustained by the Administration and its friends towards Gen. Taylor, is a singularly embarrassing one.—In a war "conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity," with no other necessity than that of doing *something* to sustain a falling dynasty, which at first was only contemptible, and was fast becoming odious; and with no higher aim than that of the personal advantage of the President; he has made himself a hero. Out of the very ignorance and incapacity of the Executive to carry out the enterprise it had so rashly and imprudently undertaken, he has acquired a reputation, second to that of no man in this country.—He is fast appropriating to himself all the honor and glory which was to have accrued to Mr. Polk from the war, and for the very sake of which it was commenced; leaving to him only the odium and the guilt of embroiling two Christian nations, two sister Republics, in a bloody conflict. Not only is he blasting Mr. Polk's hopes for a second term of the Presidency, but he is himself designated by the popular voice, in no equivocal manner, to that high office.

This would not all be so hard, nor so embarrassing, if they could be allowed to resort to the usual means, to counteract his growing popularity; slander and defamation. But he is too firmly fixed in popular favor; they dare not utter a breath against him. The people would not tolerate it. The Ficklins, and Herricks, and Thompsons, and Wycks, a brood which is always engendered amid the festering corruptions of a weak and dissolute court, however willing they might be to lend themselves to such a work, are compelled to silence; or worse still, to join in his praise. Since the battle of Buena Vista, votes of censure are even more dangerous than before, and will never be attempted again.

Under these lamentable circumstances, this distressing state of affairs, what is to be done? Several things have been attempted. At first they ventured faintly and hesitatingly to hope that Gen. Taylor was not a Whig. His own prompt and emphatic declaration has settled that point once and for all. The awful fact must henceforth be admitted.

With the same trepidation it was humbly suggested that Gen. Taylor would not consent to be a candidate. The Lancaster Examiner of week before last says, "We have it upon the *very best* authority (the italics are its own) that Gen. Taylor *will* consent to be a candidate if nominated by the Whig National Convention." The New York Courier is to the same effect. Besides, who did not know this. He is a patriot as well as a hero, and will not disregard the call of his country to any duty. He seeks not, nor will he shun promotion. So that hope is also gone.

There was but one possible hope more; Gen. Taylor would not consent to be the candidate of the party, who opposed the war in which he won his laurels. Do these gentlemen not know that Gen. Taylor is himself opposed to this war, and to the whole Texas iniquity? Has he not said, that he was a Whig—"A CLAY WHIG"? Gen. Taylor knows too well a soldier's duty, to stop to ask the reason or the justice of the orders given by his superior officer. Whatever service is required of him in his official capacity, by the proper authority, he executes without hesitation, as he ought to do. Let this miserable Administration, urged on by its petty ambition, its insane lust of fame and power, push its wars of conquest, aggression, murder, robbery and wrong, into the remotest corners of the habitable earth, and Gen. Taylor, if still at the head of the army, and not superseded by some Lieutenant General or other crude fancy of the Executive, will fight and win them for it. But when the soldier's duty is done, Gen. Taylor the man, the patriot, the Christian, will be the first and bitterest to denounce the crime.

What then *is* to be done in this perplexing strait? If they attempt to denounce him now as they did before, they will excite a tempest of popular indignation, before which they will be driven like chaff before the wind. If they remain silent, it will be but little better. If they unite with the popular voice in praising him, what is it but giving "aid and comfort" to a vile "Federal Whig," and to the Whig party; to the unspeakable damage of the pure "Democracy." It is about equally perilous to advance, to recede, or to stand still.

"Democracy" is surely in a fearful dilemma. It seems to totter in premature decay. "Progression" itself is at a dead stand still. The times are indeed "sadly out of joint." Where now sleeps the shade of Old Hickory? Is there no potent spell which can revivify his mouldering ashes, and call up again in this hour of extreme need, the old hero,

"One blast upon whose bugle horn
Was worth a thousand men."

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

We see it charged upon Gen. Irvin in some of the Loco Foco papers, that he is actually guilty of the enormity of wearing "silk stockings," and *black* ones at that. Our acquaintance with his private wardrobe is not so intimate as that of these gentlemen seems to be, so that we are not prepared to deny this very serious imputation upon his moral character, and his intellectual capacity. One thing, however, may be safely stated. If he does wear them, they were not paid for by money drawn out the State Treasury.

It would be interesting to know of these curious gentlemen, whether to the best of their knowledge or belief, Gov. Shunk ever had the temerity to attempt putting a "*silk*" stocking on *his* foot.

COUNTY MEETING.

Owing to the anticipated adjournment of the Court, on Tuesday noon, it was deemed advisable to hold the meeting, called for Tuesday evening on Monday evening, and at a few minutes notice by the ringing of the bell a large and respectable gathering of the Democrats Whigs and Antimasons of Somerset county, was had at the Court House. JOHN O. KIMMEL, Esq., was called to the Chair, assisted by ABM. BEAM, JOHN HARTZELL, DAVID WEISEL, ISAAC HOLSAPPLE, MICHAEL SANNER, WM. BURGESS, and JOHN HANNA, Esqs., as Vice Presidents: David Hay, Curtis Kooser, Aaron Crissey and Washington Benford, were appointed Secretaries:

The object of the meeting was briefly stated by Samuel W. Pearson. He was followed by A. J. Ogle, Esq., in a few animated remarks, giving an account of the proceedings of the Gubernatorial Convention at Harrisburg, to which he was a delegate, which was cheeringly received by the audience.

When he concluded, the following resolutions were offered by Sam'l W. Pearson, and were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That although Gen'l James Irvin, was not the first choice of the Whigs of this county, yet believing him to be a true Whig, honest and capable, a sincere friend of protection to American industry, and all other measures best calculated to promote the interests of the American people, we hereby pledge him our cordial and undivided support for the office of Governor.

Resolved, That we will warmly support Joseph W. Patton, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner- Encouraged by the election of a Whig last fall, we are the more desirous of electing another, thus obtaining a majority in the Board, when we trust an end will be put to all the foul corruptions and plunderings upon our Public Works which have well nigh beggared the State.

Resolved, That language fails us to express our feelings in regard to the brilliant achievements of Gen. Zachary Taylor, the hero of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, who in spite of the base machinations of our Locofoco rulers at Washington, has covered himself with glory in every battle with his foreign foes, and should he be the candidate of the whole Whig party of the nation we predict for him an equally glorious victory over his and his country's domestic enemies in 1848.

Resolved, That in accordance with public sentiment and public feeling all over the Union, and in consideration of his great and glorious services in the field, as well as his firm and decided attachment to the true Democratic Whig principles of 1840 and 1844, the Whigs of Somerset county do hereby join the almost universal cry of the country in nominating Gen. Zachary Taylor for the Presidency in 1848.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania, having taken her stand firmly in the Whig ranks, is entitled to the second office in the gift of the people, as seems to be conceded, and seeing the name of the Hon. Andrew Stewart announced in several of the Northern and Western papers for the Vice Presidency, we express our hearty concurrence in his selection for that responsible office, and in consideration of his long and invaluable services, in the Whig cause, his constant and indefatigable support of all the true interests of the country, we unhesitatingly believe his claims to that office will be cordially sustained by the American people.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the County Committee that they call a Convention on the 5th day of July next, to be composed of two delegates from each Election district of the County, to make suitable nominations for County officers, for the support of the Antimasons and Whigs at the next October election, and that the delegates to said Convention be selected by the citizens of the several districts, on the Saturday previous to the meeting of the Convention.

A few additional remarks were made upon the resolutions, when on motion of A. J. Ogle, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Col. J. R. Edie, John C. Kurtz, Henry Little, John Knable and Jacob N. Hartzell, was appointed to draught an address to the people of the county, upon the subjects and objects involved in the approaching election.

After the usual resolution to publish the proceedings, the meeting adjourned sine die.

Correspondence of the Herald.

PENCILINGS IN OHIO.

BY THE EDITOR.

UTICA, 1st May 1847.

I have seen but a small portion of Licking county, the general appearance of which resembles very much the Reserve country, though the soil I think is decidedly inferior, except along the Licking creek, where it is extremely rich. Utica is a village of considerable business, the country around is level, and in the immediate vicinity I notice some fine orchards. But I should not fancy this section for a residence. There is a lack of good water, many of the lands are marshy, and, worst of all it is a great place for the "shakes." The wheat crops here are decidedly inferior to any I have seen in Ohio, and I judge the climate is even rather to cold for corn, though there are good crops of it raised here SOME seasons. But I must take a glance at the region through which I have passed.

From Massilon to Wooster the country is more rolling than east of the first mentioned place, but the soil is somewhat similar. There are fewer sluices or ponds, and the water is better. One observes here large orchards, and all the owners of farms appear to pay considerable attention to the growing of fruit. After my arrival at Wooster I took a ride southward about 8 miles, in the course of which I saw some of the finest wheat fields that I have ever beheld. Late refreshing rains have started the growing crops, and the prospect for an abundant harvest is highly promising.

The town of Wooster, like most towns in Ohio, is handsomely situated, and, being in the heart of a fine grain growing region, only wants some public improvement—a railroad or canal—to make it a great business place. Its population is 3,500, and there is considerable water power in the vicinity, which is used principally for flouring mills. Wayne county, like Stark, was originally settled by Pennsylvanians, and the manners and customs of the people of my native State are here anywhere observable. Considerable interest is felt by the citizens of this and the adjoining counties in the contemplated railroad from Pittsburgh to Mansfield; and if that improvement should ever be made, real estate in the interior of Ohio, already high in price, will be rendered still more valuable. The region of Wooster is said to be the healthiest in the State, and fever and ague are of very rare occurrence.

From Wooster 10 or 12 miles toward the south west, the country continues rolling and the soil pretty good; but as you pass into Ashland county, you enter a hilly region, and from thence through the northern part of Knox, until you approach Mount Vernon, it is as mountainous and broken as any portion of Laurel Hill, whilst the soil in many places is even inferior to that of our Pennsylvania mountains. Mount Vernon has 3,000 of a population, and is the handsomest town I have seen in Ohio, many of the houses are three stories high.

The present season has been unusually cold here, and since I left Pittsburgh I have dispensed but a single day with the use of my over-coat. To-day, fires are quite comfortable.

Wheat is now selling at Massilon and other points on the Canal, at from 82 to 86 cents, and there are in Ohio many farmers who sell their 600 to 800 bushels, each. This fact I mention to give you some idea of Ohio's wealth. Still, this State has, with advantages, also some disadvantages; and when accounts are balanced, I am not quite certain that Pennsylvania does not go ahead of her.

J. R.

HOMICIDE.—We regret to learn, that on Monday last, during a quarrel about some trivial matter, Joseph Carland struck Samuel Rose on the head with a club, which caused his death in a few hours after. The blow is alleged to have been struck in self-defence. Carland immediately delivered himself up and was committed to prison in this county, to await his trial. The Deceased was aged about 21. The prisoner is only 17 years of age. This occurrence took place near Bolivar.—Westm. Rep.

THE TELEGRAPH.

We learn, says the Baltimore American, that the desideratum of passing the wires of the magnetic telegraph through the water without breaking the circuit, or allowing the fluid to dissipate by the attraction of water, has been attained on the line between this city and Philadelphia, the wires of that line having been sunk in the Gunpowder river since Wednesday last, and a perfect communication during that time obtained. The manner in which it is done is by first by coating the wire with a composition which perfectly insulates it, and prevents the fluid from flying off, in which it is sunk to the bottom of the stream required to be passed.

The whole amount of the ANNUAL PRODUCTS of the United States is about one thousand millions of dollars.—Of this the proportion to each inhabitant is the greatest in New England, viz. $84; in the middle States $76; in the Southern $52; in the Southwestern $61, in the Northwestern $41. These great differences result in part from variations in the destiny of population, fertility, capital, markets, slavery, &c. and in part also from differences in State legislation—Jour. of Commerce.

"MEXICAN WHIGS."—Of the commissioned officers who have fallen in the war with Mexico, more than two-thirds were Whigs!! While nearly every prominent Whig statesman has sent a son as a volunteer in the army, where is the locofoco in high places who has sent a relative there except to superintend the commissary department, or make money out of the army contracts. —*Lanc. Ex.*

The number of Cannon captured by our forces in Mexico exceeds 500, most of them very heavy pieces. There were captured at

Resaca de la Palma	8
At Matamoras, say	20
At Monterey, about	50
At Vera Cruz, town and castle	400
At Alvarado	60
Total	538

If stacked together they would make quite a pyramid.

A letter from Saltillo states that when General Wool announced to the troops that the morning of the engagement was the anniversary of the birth of the immortal Washington, the air rang with the shouts of the men. At Los Angelos, Commodore Stockton reminded the men that they were fighting on the anniversary of a day on which the American arms had accomplished the signal defeat of their most powerful and haughty rival—with both the effect was inspiring.

Another Glorious Victory!

Late and Highly Important from the Army.

News, apparently authentic, have just been received, that a great battle had been fought on the 18th of April between Gen. Scott and Santa Anna, in which the Mexicans were completely routed with immense loss. 6,000 prisoners were taken, with all their guns, camp equipage, &c. Santa Anna himself narrowly escaped.—The American loss is stated at about 500 in killed and wounded. The battle was fought at Cerro Gordo, 20 miles this side of Jalapa, and 60 from Vera Cruz, on the road to the city of Mexico.

Married:

On the 22d April, by Alexander Hanna, Esq., Mr. GEO. RAMPSBARGER, to Miss MARGARET MCCLINTOCK, all of Turkeyfoot twp.

On Sunday the 2d inst., by Elder S. Huston. Mr. HENRY KEEL, of this Borough to Miss HARRIET SAYLOR, of Somerset tp.

State Legislature.

MR. ROW:—Please announce the name of JOST J. STUTZMAN, of Elklick Township, as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next Legislature. Subject to the decision of the County Convention. BY MANY.

May, 1, 1847.

New Advertisements.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

THE subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder, his stock of Drugs and Medicines, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a good supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes, Varnish, Oils, Essences, Patent Medicines, Painter's Brushes, &c., all of which he will sell very cheap for Cash.

May 11, '47. SAMUEL KURTZ.

FOR CONSUMPTION.

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. ALSO, Houck's and Swaine's Panacea, to be had at

may11 S. KURTZ's.

FOR THE HAIR.

JAYNE'S Hair Tonic, for sale at the Drug Store of

may11 S. KURTZ.

PILLS.

PILLS of all kinds: Wilson's Pills, which can confidently be recommended for the sick head ache, Smith's Sugar Coated Pills. For sale by

may11 S. KURTZ.

SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars. Crackers, Confectionaries, and Notions, to be had at the Drug Store of [may11] S. KURTZ.

TRUSSES.

THOMPSON'S and Heinzelman's Trusses; Spring Lancets and Blades, Syringes, M'Alister's All-healing Ointment, for sale at

may11 S. KURTZ's.

THE PLACE.

NEARLY opposite J. Neff's Tavern you will find the Drug Store of

may11 S. KURTZ.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration *de bonis non, testamento annexo*, on the estate of Simon Hay, late of Brothersvalley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to meet at the house of the deceased, on Wednesday the 16th of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JONATHAN G. WALKER,

May 11, 1847. Adm'r.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Christian Schrack, late of Brothersvalley Tp, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the deceased, on Friday the 18th of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JACOB SCHRACK.
GEO. SCHRACK,

May 11, 1847. Adm'r.

DOES NOT REASON AND COMMON SENSE teach us that Expectoration is the most natural as well as most effectual agent in arresting and curing PULMONARY DISEASES?

Reason says yes, because OBSTRUCTION is either immediately or remotely the cause of Inflammation and Catarrhal Fevers, producing Croup, Consumption, and Abcesses of the Lungs, Pain and Soreness of the Throat, Breast, Sides, or Shoulders—Bronchitis, exciting mucous and perulent secretions, thereby clogging up the lungs, so as to more or less impede both respiration and the free circulation of the blood, causing Difficulty of Breathing, and ASTHMA, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Loss of Voice, Dropsy of the Heart and Chest, Rupture of of Blood Vessels and Bleeding from Throat and Lungs, and Spitting of Blood.

To remove this Obstruction, from which all these alarming and dangerous diseases originate, and to produce a radical cure, nothing has ever been found equal to Jayne's Expectorant.

It stands unrivalled—It stands pre-eminent—try it, and you will be forced to acknowledge that its virtues have not, nor cannot be overrated; that it stands far above and beyond the reach of competition; that it is the only reasonable, the only natural and the only truly successful method of arresting and curing diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, Essences, Patent Medicines; Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnishes, Painter's Brushes, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Confectionaries, Notions, &c.; a fresh supply on hand and for sale VERY CHEAP at the Drug Store of

WM. McCREERY.

May 4. Somerset, Pa.

CUBA SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, to be had at

may4 McCREERY'S.

ORANGES & LEMONS.

2 Boxes, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

may4 WM. McCREERY.

WATER CRACKERS.

1 BBL. Water Crackers, Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

may4 WM. McCREERY.

ALSO, ½ Bbl. Sugar Crackers.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

A VERY superior article of Chewing Tobacco,—Also, Congress Plug,—for sale at the Drug Store of

may4 WM. McCREERY.

Latest Arrival of NEW & CHEAP GOODS At the "Big Brick,"

N. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he had just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and well selected assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which he is determined to sell at such prices and terms, that cannot fail to please.

He will take in exchange for goods, all kinds of country produce, viz: Butter, Eggs, Wool, Rags, Boards, Hides and Skins, Grain of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.

JOHN M. HOLDERBAUM,

May 4, '47.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Christina Walker, late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township; all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to attend at the late residence of the diseased, on Saturday the 12th day of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JACOB SNYDER,

May 4, 1847. Administrator.

LOOK HERE!

THE manufactory, in progress of erection by the late David Findley, in Stonycreek township, will be completed and ready to go into operation by the 10th of May next, and the undersigned having secured the services of an experienced manufacturer, and intending to carry the business on, in all its various branches, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Carding, Fulling, &c., done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

may 4. MARY FINDLEY.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Mary Ankeny, late of Somerset township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to meet at the house of the undersigned in Lavansville on Thursday the 10th of June next, prepared to settle and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated

DAVID SHULTZE,

May 4th, 1847. Admr.

NOW FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

FRESH SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

THE subscriber has just received from the East, in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of merchandize, suitable for the season. His stock of

DRY GOODS

consists in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Cravats, Drillings, Muslins, Cords, Alpacas, Mouslain de Laines, Silks, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Hose and half Hose, Lawns, Laces and Calicoes. Also; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves Boots and Shoes, Bonnets and Palm leaf Hats; together with a supply of **Queensware** *and Hardware, Groceries, Paints and Dye-Stuffs.*

All of which he will sell at moderate prices for cash, or exchange for approved country produce. Call and see!

April 6th, 1847. DANIEL FLICK.

New and Seasonable Goods AT KIMMEL'S CHEAP CORNER!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset Borough and vicinity that he has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a large assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Palo Alto, Mexican and Velvet Cords, Blue Drills, Alpacas, Lawns, Ginghams, Muslin de Laines, & Calicoes.

Also Boots and Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnets, and a general assortment of Hardware, Dye Stuffs, such as Madder and Indigo, of superior qualities,

GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

April 6, 1847. JOHN O. KIMMEL.

POETRY.

[From the Saturday Evening Post.

THE GOLDEN SPRING.

'Tis coming over land and sea,
The bonny spring:
'Tis comtng swift o'er hill and lea,
On flashing wing.
On bare, cold fields a tint of green,
In chill grey skies a softer sheen,
On high bleak hills an air less keen,
Proclaim the coming Spring.

'Tis coming into every land,
A milder Day,
When war no more with bloody hand
Shall bear the sway.
In many a heart the softer flow,
On many a face a milder glow,
Soft words that melt the coming blow,
Proclaim a milder Day.

'Tis coming to the poor man's hearth,
A time of love,—
When justice shall be done on earth
As 'tis above:
When toil shall have its fair reward,
Nor iron monsters in the sward
Crush those our Saviour in his word
Commended to our love.

'Tis coming to the rich man's door,
In simple guise,
When Luxury shall waste no more,
Nor pride despise;
But when shall mark the rich and great,
A Roman simpleness elate,
A Christain scorn of pomp and state,
Such as become the wise.

'Tis coming soon, on rapid wing,
This Golden Age;
'Tis coming like the softening Spring
O'er Winter's rage—
Look out, look out, the skies are blue,
The clouds ev'n have a golden hue,
The sun of glory's breaking through,—
All hail Christ's Golden Age!

SAVE YOUR SOAP-SUDS.—There is scarcely a plant that is not benefitted by watering with soap-suds. It furnishes nutritive matter as well as moisture—keeps off insects, and promotes a rapid growth. The Gardener's Chronicle states that while there has been a great failure in the cabbage and cauliflower gardens generally, those watered with soap-suds have produced plants of the finest quality, and entirely escaped the injuries inflicted by insects upon others.

DIAMOND CEMENT.—This article, so much esteemed for uniting pieces of broken glass, for preparing precious stones, and for cementing them to watch cases and other ornaments, is made by soaking isinglass in water until it becomes quite soft, and then mixing with spirit in which a little gum-elastic and commoniacum have been dissolved.

FRUIT TREES.—An excellent plan for preventing young fruit trees from becoming hide-bound and mossy, and for promoting their growth and health, is to take a bucket of soft soap, and apply it with a brush to the stem or trunk, from top to bottom,—this cleanses the bark and destroys the worms, or the egg insects; and the soap becoming dissolved by the rain, descends to the roots, and causes the tree to grow vigorously.

INDIA RUBBER.

The War department, the Washington Union says, has for some time past kept sixteen factories working under Mr. Goodyear's patents. They are making ponton boats for the United States, (which, though light and portable, will ferry fifty men at one time, it is said, in perfect safety, no matter what current they have to contend with,) tents, knapsacks, water sacks, provision bags, (to take the place of boxes and barrels,) ammunition sacks and covers, and a great many similar articles, for which, after a full and fair trial, this preparation has been found much better adapted than aught else.

MANUFACTURING BY STEAM.

Four companies of the manufacture of cotton and woollen fabrics have been recently organized at Utica, the capitals of which vary from $100,000 to $300,000. One of them is already in operation. It has been found, says the Utica Gazette, that steam is not only an economical motive power, but a large contribular to the value of the manufactured article. In addition to its heating the buildings, and driving the machinery, it is used to dry, full, dye and soften the fabrics with the most perfect success. The steam, after performing these varions functions, is condensed and transformed into the purest water, which is used in washing and cleansing the wool, to which it imparts great softness and lustre. The goods thus far produced are in great demand and are sought for in New York and Boston, at which latter place they have brought a handsome advance upon the usual prices. —Alb. Stateman.

A DARING TEXAN.—It is known that Santa Anna expected to take Gen. Taylor by surprise, in which he was prevented, he says, by a deserter. The facts are that between Agua Nueva and Incarnacion, Capt. Ben. McCulloch, the gallant Texan Ranger, was upon an eminence INSIDE OF HIS PICKETS, cooly looking into his camp with a spy-glass! Capt. McCulloch performed the feat of penetrating Santa Anna's camp inside of his pickets, and returned to Agua Nueva safely and reported his observations.

GEN. TAYLOR TO HENRY CLAY.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following eloquent letter from General Taylor, upon the death of the son of the distinguished Statesman whose bereavement, in the loss of a cherished son, the country deeply mourns. There are words in this timely and just tribute to departed worth which will strike a chord of sympathy in every mans bosom, and the words of affection and respect which characterize this noble letter, endears Gen. Taylor to us even more than the brilliant victory of which he is the hero:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
AGUA NUEVA, March 1, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR:—You will no doubt have received before this can reach you, the deeply distressing intelligence of the death of your son Henry Clay, Jr., in the battle of Buena Vista. It is with no wish of intruding upon the sanctuary of parental sorrow and with no hope of administering any consolation to your wounded heart, that I have taken the liberty of addressing you these few lines; but I have felt it a duty which I owe to the memory of the distinguished dead, to pay a tribute to his many excellent qualities, and while my feelings are still fresh to express the desolation which his untimely loss, and that of other kindred spirits has occasioned. I had but a casual acquaintance with your son, until he became a member of my military family, and I can truly say, that no one ever won more rapidly upon my regard, or established more lasting claim to my respect and esteem. Manly and honorable in every impulse, with no feeling but for the honor of the service and of the country, he gave every assurance, that in the hour of need, I could lean with confidence upon him for support. Nor was I disappointed. Under the guidance of himself and the lamented McKee, gallanty did the sons of Kentucky in the thickest of the strife, uphold the honor of the State and country. A grateful people will do justice to the memory of those who fell on that eventful day. But I may be permitted to express the bereavement I feel in the loss of a valued friend. To your son I felt bound by the strongest ties of private regard, and when I miss his familiar face, and those of McKee and Hardin, I can say with truth that I feel no exultation in our success.

With the expression of the depest and most heartfelt sympatnies for your irreparable loss. I remain, my dear sir, most faithfully and sincerely,

Your friend,
Z. TAYLOR.

Hon. HENRY CLAY.

CONSTRUCTIVE VOTING.

The Federal Organs of Polk, Dallas, Shunk and free trade, have introduced a new test as evidence of a man's opinions. They are labering with great zeal to make it appear that when Gen. Irvin, did not vote, (as was the case in a few instances from absence or other causes,) on questions before Congress, *he voted in favor of a tax* upon *tea* and *coffee*! The repeated votes of Gen. Irvin AGAINST any tax upon these articles, and his able speech in opposition to it, weigh nothing with these sagacious Federal Organs, who have undertaken to convict him of constructive voting for it! This is a step in the finesse of Locofoco politics equal to the best examples of Walker, Dallas and other Tory advocates of Free Trade. On this principle, if Gen. Irvin had not been elected to Congress, but remained at home, he would have been guilty, constructively, of voting for all the iniquitous measures recommended by Polk's Administration; and the budget of sins, fastened to poor Pilgrim's back were but a bubble in comparison to what would fall upon Gen. Irvin's.—HAR. TEL.

Here is a song, which if we mistake not will live as long as the English language:

HOME.

The world is all before me
To choose where'er I will—
The blue sky bending o'er me
Lights valley, plain, and hill!
Oh! many nook enchanted,
In virgin beauty drest—
With Eden freshness haunted—
Is wooing in the West!

And many a fount is flowing
With none to hear its tale,
And only wild flowers showing
Its pathway in the vale!
And many a boundless prairie—
Like some remember'd scene
In boyhood's dreams of faery—
Where man hath rarely been!

And many a sunny highland,
Is gleaming far away—
And many a spicy island
Where summer loves to stay—
And strange, bright birds are courting
The warm and balmy breeze,
Like winged lustres sporting
Amid the gorgeous trees!

And lands that live in story,
Where deeds of old renown
In lay and legend hoary
Have won a deathless crown;
Where gray tradition lingers
O'er tomb and classic fane,
Which time's effacing fingers
Have touch'd with hallow'd stain!

But, oh! to me far dearer,
And lovelier each morn,
The homely landscape nearer—
The spot where I was born!
And were I like the swallow
The wide world doomed to roam,
My heart unchanged would follow
The path that points to home!

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be nserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

R. L. STEWART,
Attorney at Law, Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., on Main Cross street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Somerset, March 30, 1847.

Cheap Tin-Ware.

WILLIAM A. PARKER.

HAS removed his shop to the building recently occupied by Elias Benford as a saddler shop, one door east of the Herald office, Somerset, Pa., where he will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of TIN-WARE, manufactured of good material and in a neat and substantial manner. He will also make to order COPPER WARE of every description on short notice. All of which he will sell uncommonly cheap for CASH or exchange for approved country produce.

Country merchants who wish to buy ware to retail, can be supplied on short notice and accommodating terms.

April 6, 1847.

'Gen. Taylor never surrenders!'

PINE MILL MANUFACTORY,

one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the *Woollen Manufacturing Business*, and having received new

POWER LOOMS

and *CARDING MACHINE* from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommadate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

WOOL CARDING

and Fulling to manufacturing Sattinetts, Cloths, Jeans, Flannells, Blankets, Carpetting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner,

And at 20 per cent lower than

usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skilful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction.

S. KIMMEL,
D. KOONTZ,

Pine Mills, April 27, 1847

P. S. All kinds of domestic goods and an extensive assortment of merchandize received lately from the East, to be had at S. Kimmel's Store at the Mills very low in exchange for wool, Flaxseed or other approved produce. S. K.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS
AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attenion for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

LAW NOTICE.

S. Gebhart & Ross Forward,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the law will promptly attend to all business which may be entrusted to them. Office on the North west corner of the Diamond, and the same place formerly occupied by Gebhart. Jan. 19th '47.

To Surveyors &c.

THE subscriber has on hand an excellent Surveyor's Compass, with chain, protractor and dividers, which he will sell low for CASH, or on credit if properly secured. ALSO, two eight day clocks, for sale on fair terms—or they will be exchanged for approved country produce. The Compass will be left with D. Weyand. LEWIS MICHAEL.

Somerset, April 13, 1847.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Uhl, late of Southampton township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the subscriber on Saturday the 15th of May next, prepared to settle, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

CHARLES UHL,
April 6, 1847—6t. Adm'r.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
March 2, 1847—1y

Administrators. Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Jacob Knable, dec'd, late of Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the said dec'd in the town of Centreville, on the 26th day of May next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

PETER PUTMAN,
JOHN BOUCHER,
April 20, 1847-6t Adm'rs.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Joseph Lichty, late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased, on the 5th day of June next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL J. LICHTY,
HENRY MEYER.
April 27, 1847, Adm'rs.

A Fact Worth Knowing.

A gentleman of a scrofulous habit, became affected with Ulcerations of the Throat and Nose, and a disagreeable and troublesome disease of the skin. Indeed his whole system bore the marks of being saturated with disease. One hand and wrist were so much affected that he had lost the use of the hand, every part being covered with deep, painful, and offensive Ulcers, and his hand and wrist were as hollow and perous as a honeycomb. It was at this stage of his complaint, when death appeared inevitable from a loathsome disease, that he commenced the use of JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, and having taken sixteen bottles, is now perfectly cured.—PUBLIC LEDGER.

This ALTERATIVE operates through the circulation and purifies the blood and eradicates diseases from the system, wherever located; and the numerous cures it has performed in diseases of the Skin, Cancer, Scrofula, Goitre, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and other Chronic diseases, is truly astonishing.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No 3 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Jayne's Hair Tonic.

We know Dr. Quigley personally, and there is no man in the country whose opinion is entitled to more respect. He is on all subjects, honest and sincere, and his high character as a Physician can be attested by the first medical men in the city.—Philadelphia Sun.

Shepherds's Town, Va., Oct. 10, 1843.

Dear Sir,—You inquire of me whether I have used your Hair Tonic, and with what affect.

Several years ago my hair began to fall rapidly from the scalp, and I had the prospect of premature baldness. At length a freind recommended your Hair Tonic.

I used three or four bottles, according to the printed direction, and at the end of six months, my hair was thick set and since its tendency to turn grey was arrested.

I have never before given a certificate recomending patent medicines, which indiscriminately used, as they often are, do much injury: but in a case like the present, where I know the article to be beneficial, and that it can do no harm, I have no scruples in stating facts within my own knowledge. Your's, &c.,

JOHN QUIGLEY, M.D.

DR. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia.

WHEREAS according to a provision in the 7th article of the charter of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Samuels, in Somerset township, Somerset County, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it was unanimously resolved by the said church after due notice assembled, on the 5th of April 1847, that the name of the said church or congregation be and hereby, is changed to "CALVARY Evangelical Lutheran Church;" and whereas the charter of the said corporation requires publication, of the said change of name to be made, now therefore, be it known to all whom it may concern, that from and after the publication of this notice, the Evangelican Lutheran Church of Samuels, shall be known as "CALVARY Evangelical Lutheran Church."

P. RIZER.
David Woy.
Christian Barkley.
Samuel Shauly.
Samuel Kooser.

Lavansville, Somerset county, Pa. April 13, 1847. } Vestry.

Call at the Old Stand!

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES, SPICES,
GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received at his Drug Store in the Borough of Somerset, a fresh supply of

Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c.

consisting in part of the following, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce, viz:

PAINTS:

Red and White Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow and Green, Vermillion Red, Prussian Blue, Terra de Sienna, Turkey Umber, Lamp Black.

ALSO; Copal Varnish, Black Varnish, Gum Shelac; gold, silver and metal leaf; white, yellow and red bronze; sand paper, turpentine and FISH OIL.

DYE-STUFFS;

Indigo, Madder, Alum, Brazilwood, Fustic, Camwood, Logwood; *ALSO;* Extract of Logwood, Annetto Cochineal, Solution of Tin, Blue Vitriol, oil Vitriol.

GROCERIES;

Best green Rio Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, and fine table salt.

NOTIONS; combs, purses, pocket books, pins, needles, steel pens, lancet blades, tooth brushes, percussion caps, powder, shot and lead.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, *CONFECTIONARIES* of all kinds The celebrated Sugar Coated Pills.

SAMUEL KURTZ.
December 29, 1846.

Jayn's Expectorant.

Mr Ebenezer Webster, of Providence, (R I) was cured of a severe ASTHMA by using five bottles.

Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Poughkeepsie, says that knowing Dr. Jayne to be a regular Physician, and having used his medicines personally and in his family, does not hesitate to commend them as safe and eminently useful medicines, and a valuable addition to our Materia Medica.

Rev. John Segur, of Lambertsville, New Jersey who was suffering with a hoarseness and soreness of the lungs and throat, and a suffocating Asthma was cured by one bottle.

Mr. J. L. Simpkins says that it cured his wife of CONSUMPTION, and one of his children of HOOPING COUGH,

Rev Jonathan Going, D. D. Professor of Granville College, Ohio, says, "He was laboring under a severe COLD, COUGH and HOARSENESS, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant" Mrs Dilks, of Salem, N J was cured of Asthma of 20 year's standing, by using two bottles of this medicine. Mrs. Ward, also, of Salem was cured of the same complaint by five botties.

36) JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this valuable Medicine is offered for sale in this city. We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine, as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore-throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry-up, but are the result of his long experience as a pratising physician, and the expense of great labor.—*Hartford (Ct.) Daily Review.*

ONLY GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.—We ask no more of any one, than to give Dr. Jayne's Expectorant a fair trial, and if it does not cure the various diseases for which it is recommended, sooner and more effectually than any other medicine that has ever been offered to the public, the Proprietor is willing to undergo any penalty, however severe, the public may see proper to impose upon him. It has, and it will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchits, Bleeding from the Lungs or Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, and a very large majority of the most hopeless cases of CONSUMPTION, when Physicians and prescriptions fail to do any good. Again we say, only try it. It will not harm you, but it must and it will do you good.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

AWFUL MURDER.—How quick will the eye be arrested by a pargraph headed "Awful Murder," and we read with trepidation to ascertain what flagran outrage has been perpetrated upon some fellow-being. But what apathy do we too often manifest when we behold the most lovely part of Creation murdered by that monster of evil, Consumption, with other kindred affections. The depredation of these murderous diseases would be comparatively harmless, if *Jayne's Expectorant* were as generally known and appreciated as its unrivalled merits deserve. It is without exception the most valuable preparation in existence for Consumption, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough Bronchitis, and every other affection of the throat, lungs or breast. It never fails to give relief.

Prepared at No. 8, south third street, Philadelphia.

"Is there no balm in Gilead?" was the pathetic exclamation of the prophet of Israel, as he beheld the degradation and miseries of his people—and does not the heart of the philanthropist move with emotions of commisseration and sorrow, as he witnesses the hopeless and helpless coudition of thousands dying all around him with Comsumption, and other pulmonary affections, and to ask, "Is there no balm that can heal them," nor physician to rescue them from death?—Yes, there is a balm that will heal them, and at once arrest those fatal diseases, and restore them to health. It is found in Jayne's Expectrrant, which never fails to relieae.

For sale by *J. J. & H. F. Schell*, Somerset, Pa, Also by *Edward Bevin*, Stoystown Pa.

Another New Year!

Amid the ever succession of periods, once more has revolved around. How fraught with food for thought are those *"mile stones"* in human life!

Change after Change—

how many the changes—that a retrospect of the past 12 months will conjure up to view!

The Struggling Poor

have in some instances been made happy by the dawn of brighter days; while those basking in the

Sunshine of Prosperity

have had to taste the bitter pangs of want. How ought these vivid lessons—from off life's truthful psge—to stir up the hearts of all

——to goodly deeds,
And thoughts of sympathy!

Death, too, has not been idle; but has helped to make up the changes of the past year. And where health once took up its abode, disease now holds its thraldom. But how oft is ill health attributed to

Negligence or Prejudice,

which induces the suffering invalid to refuse using the rightful remedy which his own peculiar malady calls for. The experience of more than

Ten Thousand Trials

proves the unequalled value of that pleasant and most celebrated medicine,

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, For Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!

ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE!
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry!

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c.,

Important to al those afflicted with Diseases of the Lungs and Breast.

Will Miracles ever cease? More evidence of its suprising Health-Restorative virtues!!

The following has just been received from Mr Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consumption in its worst form can be cured by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan, 21, 1845.

Benjamin Phelps—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in communicating to you what I consider an extraordinary cure effected on my daughter, about 11 years of age, by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the first of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and attended by several physicians, whose prescriptions were ineffectual, or seemed to do no good. She was attended with a constant cough and pain in the breast. Her physicians and all who seen her, came to the conclusion that she was in a confirmed stage of Consumption. I made no other calculation than for her to die. But as she commenced taking the Balsam she began to improve, and continued so until her health was restored, and is now entirely well. With a view of benefiting those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in recommending this medicine *to* the confidence of the public.

Yours, with respect,
EDWARD STRATTON.

***The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK.
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846—1y

JOB PRINTING.
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.